

Synopsis of the genus *Neuroctenus* Fieb.

By E. Bergroth.

Fieber founded the genus *Neuroctenus* in his „Europäische Hemipteren“ without indicating any species as the type of it, only mentioning that it was an exotic one. This, and the circumstance that his characters of the genus were partly wrong, as was subsequently stated by Mayr, may be the cause that the genus was not recognised by Stål, who placed several species of *Neuroctenus* in the genus *Mezira* Am. et Serv. In the „Voyage of the Novara“ Mayr gave a new characteristic of the genus, correcting Fieber's errors and describing two species, *N. Hochstetteri* and *brasiliensis*. The former one cannot, however, be regarded as the type of the genus, for it was apparently unknown to Fieber when he described the genus; also it does not possess one of the principal characters of *Neuroctenus*, the flat venter. Stål, finally, in his invaluable „Enumeratio Hemipterorum“ added some important marks to the definition of the genus.

The Neurocteni are distributed over all regions of the world, except the palaeartic one. The neotropical species have, in general, the same *facies*, but it is difficult to define it in words. That is also the case with the forms of the african continent. One of the two species, indigenous to Madagascar and the adjacent islands, has a close affinity to the only west-australian species that I know; in both we find very striking sexual differences. The indo-malayan species are remarkably different in external aspect, one

from another, having no common *facies*. New Zealand and New Caledonia has each an indigenous species, but they must be referred to a distinct genus, intermediate between *Brachyrrhynchus* and *Neuroctenus*.

As, among the Aradidae, the Neurocteni, like most of the other Brachyrrhynchini, are by far more variable and inconstant than, for instance, the species of *Aradus*, *Neuroctenus* being probably a geologically young genus, it is somewhat difficult to give good and exact characters for its species. I have attempted to characterize the species as shortly as possible, the long descriptions being too often descriptions of individuals rather than of species. In the male sex I have found some minor, but in certain species very characteristic marks, not hitherto used for the discrimination of the species of *Neuroctenus*; the female sex also exhibits similar discrepancies, but there we have always only to do with a relative *plus* or *minus*.

Following Stål, I have divided the species in two groups, according to the length of the first joint of the antennae. These groups are, however, in no wise sharply separable.

I have seen typical specimens of all the species described by Stål, Signoret, Burmeister and Montrouzier.

Gen. *Neuroctenus* Fieb.

Fieber, Eur. Hem. p. 34; Mayr, Reise d. Novara, Hem. p. 165;
Stål, Enum. Hem. III, p. 140.

Corpus ovatum vel elongato-ovatum, glaber, minute granulatum.

Caput subquadratum, spinis postantennalibus et dentibus postocularibus praeditum, antice in processum obtusum prolongatum. Rostrum totum in sulco rostrali incubatum. Sulcus rostralis lanceolatus vel fere subovatus, marginibus nempe in medio quam basi et apice multo magis distanti-

bus, basin versus valde approximatis, apice confluentibus vel sese fere attingentibus.

Pronotum planiusculum, impressione media transversa saepe instructum, sed in duos lobos bene distinctos haud vel vix divisum.

Scutellum fere aequilateraliter triangulare, planiusculum.

Corium hemelytrorum distinctum, scutello fere semper (*N. bilobo* et *nitidulo* exceptis) longius, angulo apicali acuto; membrana nervosa.

Abdomen depresso, ventre plano, rarius leviter convexusculo, ad margines basales segmentorum tertii et quarti et quinti carina plus minusve distincta instructo atque intra margines laterales carina longitudinali vel serie granularum praedito, segmento quinto feminae apice ante valvulas genitales plus minusve at semper perspicue bisinuato, margine apicali in medio ante rimam genitalem angulatoprominulo.

A. Articulus antennarum primus processu capitis haud vel parum longior. Species 1—14.

1. *N. caffer* Stål.

Oblongo-ovalis vel elongatus, opacus, granulatus, niger vel fusco-ferrugineus, pectore plerumque nigro; antennae capite dimidio longiores, crassiusculae, apicem versus haud attenuatae, articulis fere aequo longis; processus capitis apicem articuli primi antennarum fere attingens, apice leviter incisus; spinae postantennales subacutae; dentes postoculares sat parvae, oculos raro superantes; latera pronoti recta vel obsolete sinuata, prope basin leviter rotundata; membrana nitidiuscula, fusca, basi lutescens; segmenta ventralia utrinque granulata, intra margines laterales carinae loco serie granularum plus minusve distincta ornata; carina basalis segmentorum tertii, quarti quintique subtiliter granulata. Long. ♂ 5—6 mm. ♀ $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio recto.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales levissime bisinuato.

Brachyrrhynchus caffer Stål, Öfv. Vet. Akad. förh. XII, 38 (1855).

Mezira caffra Stål, Hem. Afr. III, p. 35.

Neuroctenus caffer Stål, En. Hem. III, p. 145.

Habitat Africam australem (Promontorium bonae spei, Cafraria, Transvaalia) atque insulas Madagascar et Rodriguez.

Specimina madagascariensia quam capensia multo majora sunt; specimina rodericensia ipse non vidi.

2. *N. bilobus* Sign.

Oblongo-ovalis, opacus, granulatus, piceus, subtus pallidior; antennae capite dimidio longiores, articulis longitudine subaequalibus; processus capitis articulum primum antennarum parum superans, apice levissime incisus; spinae antenniferae subacutae; dentes postoculares obtusae, oculos haud superantes; pronoti latera subrecta, angulis rotundatis; scutellum carina media longitudinali, antice evanescente, instructum; corium scutello vix longius, angulo apicali fere recto, margine apicali levissime bisinuato; membrana subnita, fusca, basi maculis duabus subcontiguis luteis notata. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 m. m.

Aneurus bilobus Sign., Ann. ent. Fr. 1860, p. 958.

Mezira biloba Stål, Hem. Afr. III, p. 36.

Habitat insulam Madagascar.

Praecedenti affinis et simillimus, sed minor et gracilior, corio breviore, angulo apicali subrecto facile distinctus.

Of this species I have only seen a few bad specimens gummed on card.

3. *N. Signoreti* n. sp.

Elongato-subovatus, opacus, nigropiceus, abdome fusco-cinnamomeo, ventre medio pallidiore; antennae capite fere dimidio longiores, articulis primo secundo quartoque longitudine fere aequalibus, tertio ceteris longiore; processus

apicalis capitis apicem articuli primi antennarum attingens vel fere superans, apice leviter incisus; dentes postoculares obtusae, oculos superantes; pronotum medio transversim leviter impressum et longitudinaliter obsolete biimpressum, lateribus sinuatis, angulis anticis subrotundatis, posticis retrorsum paullo prolongatis; scutellum carina media longitudinali parum elevata praeditum; corium margine apicali lenissime bisinuatum; membrana nitida, infuscata, basi inprimis ad angulum internum fuscolutea; abdomen oblongo-subovatum, marginibus lateralibus segmentorum primi secundi tertiique subtilissime crenulatis, angulis posticis omnium segmentorum primo excepto levissime prominulis, carinis lateralibus et basalibus segmentorum ventralium distinctis, integris; pedes robusti, femoribus crassis, his supra et subtus tibiisque extus crenulatis. Long. ♂ 7 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio recto.

Femina ignota.

Habitat in Guinea (Calabar). — Coll. Signoret.

4. *N. nitidulus* n. sp.

Elongatus, postice nonnihil dilatatus, nitidus, nigropiceus, ventre fulvescente; antennae capite dimidio longiores, articulo secundo tertio paullo breviore, quarto secundo duplo longiore; spinae postantennales breves, obtusae; dentes postoculares obtusae, minutae, oculos haud superantes; processus apicalis capitis articulo primo antennarum longitudine aequalis, apice vix emarginatus, jugis enim ante apicem tylis fere contiguis; pronotum inaequale, lateribus leviter sinuatis, angulis subcallosis; scutellum rugosum; corium scutello vix longius, angulo apicali acuto, subacuminato; membrana nitida, fusca, basi anguste et obsolete intescens; femora subtus denticulata. Long. ♂ 6 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio rotundato.

Femina mihi ignota.

Habitat in Birma (Hefer). — Mus. Holm.

5. N. Mayri Stål.

Ovato-triangularis, postice latitans, opacus, granulatus, niger, subtus piceo-nigricans; antennae capite fere dimidio longiores, articulo secundo tertio breviore, sed crassiore, quarto secundo longitudine aequali, subovato; processus capitis latus, apice leviter emarginatus; spinae postantennales sat acutae; dentes postoculares minutae, ab oculis, quos non superant, nonnihil distantes, interdum obsoletae; pronotum transversim leviter impressum, lateribus mox pone angulos anticos rotundatos sinuatis; membrana subopaca, fusconigricans, basi luteo-caescens; abdomen apicem versus sensim ampliatum, angulis posterioribus imis segmentorum levissime prominuluis, ventre convexusculo. Long. ♂ 5 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio recto.

Femina ignota.

Neuroctenus Mayri Stål, Öfv. Vet. Ak. förh. XXVII, 674 (1870).

Habitat insulas Philippinas.

6. N. eos n. sp.

Elongatus, sat angustus, opacus, piceus, capite, parte antica pronoti scutelloque obscurioribus; antennae breves, capite parum longiores, articulis longitudine subaequalibus; processus capitis apice leviter incisus; spinae postantennales obtusae; dentes postoculares oculos haud superantes; pronotum medio transversim leviter sulcatum, lateribus leviter sinuatis, angulis anticis obtusis; corium margine apicali intus sinuatum; membrana nitida, fusca, basi latius albida; venter convexiusculus. Long. ♀ vix 6 mm.

Mas ignotus.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales levissime bisinuato.

Habitat in Java. -- Coll. Sign.

Statura parallela antennisque brevibus facile distinctus.

7. *N. serrulatus* Stål.

Ovatus vel elongato-ovatus, opacus, piceus vel nigropiceus, abdome saepe rufopiceo; antennae capite fere dimidio longiores, articulo primo apicem capitum attingente vel fere superante, articulo secundo quartoque primo longitudo subaequali, tertio ceteris longiore *) et magis linearis; processus capitum apice leviter excisus; spinae postantennales breviusculae et acutiusculae; dentes postoculares breves, oculos plerumque haud superantes, interdum apice bi-vel trifidae; pronotum disco subplanum, angulis anticis obtusis, lateribus plerumque subtilissime serrulatis, leviter sinuatis vel fere rectis, prope basin nonnihil rotundatis; membrana nitida, hyalina, albido-canescens; abdomen lateribus plerumque minutissime crenulatum, carinis lateralibus segmentorum ventralium subtiliter granulatis; femora incrassata, haec supra et subtus, tibiae superne granulato-asperulae. Long. ♂ $5\frac{1}{2}$ —7 mm. ♀ $6\frac{1}{2}$ —7 mm.

Var. b.: corio pallidiore, interdum fere ut membrana albida, tantum ima basi subfuscata.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico profunde sinuato, medio subtruncato, dein utrinque subito angulariter producto et recta linea ad marginem abdominis divergenter continuato; segmento sexto ventrali quinto medio duplo (vel magis) longiore.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales leviter bisinuato.

Neuroctenus serrulatus Stål, Öfv. Vet. Ak. förh. XXVII, 1870, p. 674 (1871).

Habitat in insulis Philippinis, Java, Ceylon.

Colore membranae primo intuitu distinguendus.

8. *N. vicinus* Sign.

Elongato-ovatus, subopacus, piceoferrugineus, ventre medio fulvo; antennae capite fere dimidio longiores, articulis

*) In descriptione cel. Ståli, verosimilime lapsu calami, „breviore“ legitur.

primo et secundo longitudine subaequalibus, tertio secundo longiore, quarto secundo subaequali; processus apicalis capitis apicem articuli primi antennarum fere attingens, apice lenissime excisus; spinae postantennales breves, extus parallelae; dentes postoculares oculos paullo superantes; pronotum basi late levissime sinuatum, lateribus rectis, vix sinuatis, mox ante angulos posticos paullo rotundatis, angulis anticis vix prominulis, disco antice granulatum, postice laeviusculum et leviter quadri-impressum; corium margine apicali intus leviter sinuatum; membrana subnitida, fusco-nigricans, basi obscure fulvo-picea; femora incrassata tibiaeque extus granulato-asperula. Long. ♀ $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas: mihi ignotus.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales leviter bisinuato.

Neuroctenus vicinus Sign., Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova XV, 542 (1880).

Habitat Novam Guineam et Australiam borealem (Cap York).

9. *N. par* n. sp.

Elongato-ovatus, laeviusculus, subgranulatus, opacus. nigropiceus, abdome piceo, ventre medio flavicanti; antennae capite fere dimidio longiores, apicem versus attenuatae, articulis primo et secundo longitudine subaequalibus, tertio secundo longiore, quarto secundo subaequali vel perpaullo breviore; processus apicalis capitis apicem articuli primi antennarum subattingens vel hoc articulo perpaullo brevior, apice leviter, raro vix, incisus; spinae postantennales perminutae; dentes postoculares oculos superantes; pronotum medio transversim leviter impressum vel angustissime sulcatum et longitudinaliter obsolete bi-vel triimpressum, lateribus pone angulos anticos rotundatos vix prominulos leviter sinuatis, angulis posticis retrorsum paullo prominentibus; corium margine apicali leviter bisinuatum; membrana nitidiuscula, plus minus metallice resplendens, fusca, basi praesertim ad angulum internum fuscolutescens; femora sub-

crassa, supra et praesertim subtus, ut etiam tibiae extus, granulato-asperula. Long. ♂ 7— vix 8 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio recto.

Femina ignota.

Habitat in Java. — Mus. Berol., Coll. Sign.

10. *N. majusculus* n. sp.

Elongato-ovatus, opacus, niger, tylo, antennis, limbo postico pronoti, abdomine pedibusque piceis; antennae sat longae; articulo tertio marginem anticum pronoti superante, articulis primo, secundo quartoque longitudine subaequalibus, tertio paullo longiore, extus subcurvato; spinae antenniferae acutae, divergentes; dentes postoculares oculos superantes; processus apicalis capitidis articulum antennarum primum superans, apice profundius incisus; pronotum basi late leviter sinuatum, lateribus pone angulos anticos obtusos rotundatos levissime sinuatis; corium margine apicali levissime bisinuatum, sinu externo parum distincto; membrana nitida, fusca, basi obscure lutescens; pedes longiusculi, graciliores. Long. ♂ 8—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ♀ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas: angulis apicalibus segmentorum abdominis duorum ultimorum levissime prominulis, margine exteriore segmenti ultimi subrecto; segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late et profunde sinuato, medio recto, utrinque medio inter medium segmenti et angulum posticum leviter subdentato-prominulo; segmento sexto ventrali quinto medio plus quam duplo longiore.

Femina: angulis apicalibus segmentorum ultimorum haud prominulis, margine exteriore segmenti ultimi rotundato; segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales evi denter bisinuato.

Habitat Australiam occidentalem. — Mus. Holm. et Berol.

11. *N. tenuicornis* Sign.

Elongato-ovalis, opacus, niger vel piceus, abdomine, parte basali pronoti saepius, pedibusque piceis vel rufopiceis; an-

tennae capite fere duplo longiores, articulo primo et secundo longitudine subaequalibus, tertio secundo breviore, quarto tertio subaequali; processus apicalis capitinis apicem plus minusve incisum versus angustatus, articulum antennarum primum parum superans; dentes postoculares obtusae, oculos haud superantes; pronotum medio transversim sulcatum et longitudinaliter biimpressum, lateribus sinuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis; scutellum carina media longitudinali plus minusve distincta praeditum, lateribus intus levissime curvatis; corium scutello paullo longius, angulo apicali acuto, margine apicali intus leviter sinuato; membrana nigra, basi luteo-bimaculata (maculis interdum contiguis), limbo nitido; venter leviter convexiusculus; pedes longiusculi, minus robusti. Long. ♂ $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 mm. ♀ 8 mm.

Mas: segmento abdominali penultimo lateribus subparallelis, angulis apicalibus segmentorum duorum ultimorum leviter prominulis; segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late et profunde sinuato, medio subrecto; segmento sexto quinto medio duplo longiore.

Femina: „segmento abdominis ultimo retrorsum angustato, angulis apicalibus segmentorum duorum ultimorum haud prominulis.“ (Sec. Stål).

Aneurus tenuicornis Sign., Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 1860, p. 958.

Mezira tenuicornis Stål, Hem. Afr. III, p. 36.

Habitat insulas Madagascar et Réunion.

12. *N. simplex* Uhl.

Elongatus vel saepissime elongato-ovatus, opacus, granulatus, niger vel nigro-piceus, rostro tarsisque rufis; antennae capite dimidio fere longiores, articulo primo, secundo quartoque fere aequo longis, tertio secundo parum longiore, sed magis elongato; processus apicalis capitinis articulum primum antennarum vix vel parum superans, apice haud vel levissime incisus; spinae postantennales subacutae, nunc non-nihil divergentes, nunc extus parallelae; dentes postoculares

quoad structuram et longitudinem variabiles, nunc breves obtusae simplices, oculos vix superantes, nunc oculos evidenter superantes acutiusculac vel apice subbifidae; pronoti latera haud vel vix sinuata; corium margine apicali leviter bisinuatum, sinu exteriore parum distincto; membrana nitidiuscula, luteocanescens, macula media vel plerumque margini exteriori approximata nigrofusca. Long. ♂ 5 mm. ♀ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 mm.

Var. b.: membrana fere tota fusca.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio subrecto.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales leviter bisinuato.

Brachyrrhynchus simplex Uhler, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv. V, 323 (1876).

Habitat in America boreali (Texas, Indian Territory, Florida, Georgia, Carolina, Missouri, New England, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maryland) et insula Cuba.

13. *N. ovatus* Stål.

Ovatus, granulatus, parum nitidus, niger, rostro tarsisque piceis; antennae capite dimidio longiores, articulis fere aequae longis; processus apicalis capitidis articulum primum antennarum vix vel parum superans, apice sat profunde excisus, jugis enim tylo multo longioribus; spinae pone antenas acutae, divergentes; dentes postoculares oculos superantes; pronotum disco late biimpressum, lateribus haud sinuatiss angulos posticos versus incrassatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, prominulis; scutellum breve, carina media longitudinali interdum minus distincta praeditum; membra nitidiuscula, nigra, basi maculis duabus parvis luteotestaceis notata; abdomen in mare nonnihil, in femina multo magis ampliatum, rotundatum. Long. ♂ 6 mm. ♀ 7 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico profunde sinuato, medio recto; segmento sexto ventrali quinto medio triplo longiore.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales levissime bisinuato.

Mezira ovata Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. XXIII, 439 (1862).

Habitat in Mexico et America boreali (Carolina borealis: Morrison).

14. *N. Distanti* n. sp.

Ellipticus, opacus, granulatus, niger, pedibus fusconigris, coxis, trochanteribus rostroque obscurius fulvo-ferrugineis; antennae crassiusculae, capite dimidio longiores, articulo primo apicem capitidis perpaullo superante, secundo primo paullo breviore, tertio secundo subaequali, quarto tertio breviore; processus apicalis capitidis apice leviter excisus; spinae postantennales breves, extus parallelae; dentes postoculares oculos superantes; pronotum basi late leviter sinuatum, lateribus rotundatis, haud sinuatis, disco medio transversim sulcato et longitudinaliter obsolete triimpresso; corium margine apicali levissime bisinuatum; membrana nitida, nigra, basi obscure sublutescens; venter leviter convexiusculus, marginibus posticis segmentorum 2—5 paullo incrassatis. Long. ♀ $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas ignotus.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales evidenter bisinuato.

Habitat in Mexico. — Mus. Berol.

B. Articulus antennarum primus processu capitidis evidenter longior. Species 15—18.

15. *N. rubiginosus* n. sp.

Elongatus, opacus, piceus, abdome rubiginoso, subtus cum pectore saepissime flavicanti; antennae capite fere duplo longiores, articulis longitudine subaequalibus; processus apicalis capitidis apice vix (♂) vel leviter (♀) incisus; dentes postoculares obsoletae; pronotum trapeziforme, angulis anticus leviter prominulis, lateribus rectis, raro pone angulum anticum leviter sinuatis; corium margine apicali bisinuatum,

sinu externo interdum obsoleto; membrana subnitida, fusca, basi maculis duabus parvis luteotestaceis ornata. Long. ♂ $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 mm. ♀ vix 6—7 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late sinuato, medio subrotundato.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales evidenter bisinuato.

Habitat Americam tropicam (Cuba, Nova Granada). — Mus. Holm., Coll. Sign.

Specimina granadensis quam cubana minora.

16. *N. punctulatus* Burm.

Elongatus, antrorsum leviter angustatus, opacus, niger vel nigropiceus; antennae capite tere duplo longiores, crassiusculae, articulo primo ceteris longiore et crassiore, tertio secundo paullo longiore, quarto secundo parum breviore; processus capitinis apice leviter incisus; spinae postantennales breves, paralleliae; dentes postoculares obsoletae; pronoti latera parum sinuata, angulis anticis prominulis, haud rotundatis; corium margine apicali intus sinuatum; membrana nitidiuscula, fusca, basi maculis duabus parvis luteotestaceis, exteriore interdum minus distincta, notata. Long. ♂ 6 mm. ♀ 7 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine apicali late sinuato, medio recto.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales evidenter bisinuato.

Brachyrrhynchus punctulatus Burm., Handb. d. Ent. II, 1, p. 254.

Brachyrrhynchus bimaculatus Stål, Vet. Akad. Handl. II, 7, p. 66 (1860).

Neuroctenus brasiliensis Mayr, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien XVI, 365 (1866); Reise d. Novara, Hem., p. 167 f. 48.

Habitat Brasiliam.

17. *N. litigiosus* Stål.

Elongato-subovatus, opacus, niger vel piceoniger, rostro, coxis, trochanteribus tarsisque pallide rufis; antennae ca-

pite plus quam dimidio longiores, articulis longitudine subaequalibus; processus apicalis capitis apice haud vel vix emarginatus; dentes postoculares oculos haud superantes; pronotum medio sulco transversali instructum et insuper longitudinaliter triimpressum, impressione media lobum anticum tantum percurrente, lateribus ante medium levissime sinuatis, angulis anticis obtusis, rotundatis; corium margine apicali levissime bisinuatum; membrana nitidiuscula, fusconigra, maculis basalibus plerumque vix distinguendis; venter leviter convexiusculus. Long. ♂ 7 mm. ♀ 8 mm.

Mas: segmento quinto ventrali margine postico late et sat profunde sinuato, medio subrecto; segmento sexto quinto medio fere duplo longiore.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales levissime bisinuato.

Mezira litigiosa Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. XXIII, 439 (1862).

Habitat in Mexico.

18. *N. terginus* Stål.

Elongatus, antrorsum leviter angustatus, opacus, niger, ventre nigropiceo; antennae capite fere duplo longiores, crassiusculae, articulis longitudine subaequalibus; processus apicalis capitis apice vix incisus; dentes postoculares breves, oculos haud superantes, vel obsoletae; pronotum medio transversim sulcatum et utrinque longitudinaliter late impressum, lateribus ante medium levissime sinuatis, angulis anticis obtusis, leviter prominulis, posticis retrorsum leviter productis; membrana nitida, fusca, plus minusve violaceoresplendens, basi luteofusca vel macula parva obscure lutea ad marginem internum sita praedita; venter convexiusculus; pedes sat longi. Long. ♀ vix 8—9 mm.

Mas ignotus.

Femina: segmento quinto ventrali ante valvulas genitales leviter bisinuato.

Brachyrrhynchus terginus Stål. Vet. Ak. Handl. II, 7, p. 66 (1860).

Habitat in America centrali (Guatemala) et australi (Nova Granada, Venezuela, Brasilia).

Species subsequens Walkeriana sec. D. Distant (in litt.) hujusce generis est species.

19. *N. proximus* Walk.

„Mas et foem. Nigra, fere fusiformis; caput cornu frontali porrecto quadrato furcato; antennae piceae, brevissimae, articulis 20 3 oque aequalibus, 10 4 oque brevioribus hoc fusiformi; prothorax rufescente fasciatus; pectus margine antico vittaque luteis; abdomen rufescens, subtus lutescens; pedes rufescentes; alae anticae abdominis apicem non attingentes, corio parvo, membrana diaphana.“

Mezira proxima Walk., Cat. Hem. Het. Brit. Mus. VII, p. 28.

„Male and female. Black, flat, minutely punctured, nearly fusiform. Head in front with a quadrate forked horn, which is a little longer than the first joint of the antennae. Rostrum not extending beyond the head. Antennae piceous, about one-fifth of the length of the body; second joint much longer than the first; third as long as the second; fourth fusiform, much shorter than the third. Prothorax narrower in front, with a slight transverse furrow at a little in front of the middle; sides slightly rounded; a reddish band on the hind border. Scutellum triangular. Pectus with a luteous fore border and with a luteous stripe which does not extend to the fore border. Abdomen reddish above, with a smooth shining paler red disk, luteous beneath. Legs reddish. Fore wings extending to about three-fourths of the length of the abdomen; corium small; membrane pellucid. Length of the body 4 lines.

King George's Sound, Australia. Presented by Sir G. Grey.“

